

XII.—Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ. Part III.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Plate I.]

AMYCTERINÆ.

- Mythites asperatus.
 — pithecius.
 — degener.
 Adriodes, n. g.
 — fastigiatus.
 — mendosus.
 — inuus.
 Acherres, n. g.
 — mamillatus.
 Ennothus, n. g.
 — fallax.
 Oditesus, n. g.
 — indutus.
 — lycosarius.
 — incenis.
 — perditus.
 — sulcirostris.
 — buceros.
 Sosytelus, n. g.
 — lobatus.

CYLINDRORHININÆ.

- Centyres ovis.
 Enchymus humeralis.

ERIRHININÆ.

- Aoplocnemis lineata.
 Enochroma, n. g.

- Enochroma rubeta.
 Misophrice, n. g.
 — hispida.
 Orpha persimilis.
 Phrenozemia, n. g.
 — lyproides.

BELINÆ.

- Belus centralis.

CYLINÆ.

- Myrmacielus exsertus.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

- Mœchius, n. g.
 — anaglyptus.
 Agriochæta, n. g.
 — crinita.
 Tragopus plagiatus.
 Imaliodes nodulosus.
 Drassicus, n. g.
 — nigricornis.
 — illotus.
 Agenopus, n. g.
 — agricola.
 Nechyrys incomptus.
 ZYGOPINÆ.
 Idotasia æqualis.
 — evanida.

Mythites asperatus.

M. subelongatus, ovatus, niger, capite supra oculos corrugato; rostro latitudine haud longiore, in medio sulco profundo apicem versus valde ampliato, impresso, emarginatura triangulari indistincta; prothorace vix transverso, ante medium paulo rotundato, postice angustiore, crebre grosse granulato, in medio leviter sulcato; clytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, ovatis, angulo humerali modice productis, inæqualiter grosse tuberculato-granulatis cavitatibus foveiformibus impressis; corpore infra lævigato; pedibus setosulis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

This species differs, *inter alia*, from *M. basalis* and *M. sulcicollis* in the absence of the larger conical tubercles, those on the clytra in ill-defined groups of 3–5, the intervals here and there with foveiform impressions.

Mythites pithecius.

M. ovatus, niger, capite rostroque mamillato-punctatus, hoc basi quadrilobato, lobis duobus intermediis prominulis, infra medium

rugoso-impreso, apice emarginatura triangulari parva, marginibus elevata; scapo flexuoso, apicem versus valde incrassato; prothorace sat fortiter rotundato, apice valde prominulo, in medio sulcato, granulis mamillatis nitidis majusculis, nonnullis confertis, munito; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, postice gradatim amplioribus, angulo humerali recto, transversim grosse undulato-granulatis, granulis unisetigeris, singulo elytro postice tuberculo oblongo obtuso obsito; corpore infra sparse punctato-setoso; pedibus setis numerosis adspersis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Monaro).

Allied to *M. basalis*, but smaller, with a different rostrum and the elytra more regularly and less strongly sculptured.

Mythites degener.

M. sat anguste ovatus, niger, capite inter oculos carina depressa notato, supra oculos cristato; rostro tenuiore, basi profunde transversim sulcato, antice fortiter sulcato, sulco angustiore, versus apicem minus ampliatus; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, modice rotundato, irregulariter rude granulato, in medio profunde sulcato; elytris basi prothorace haud latioribus, lateribus ♂ subparallelis, ♀ subovatis, apicibus parum emarginatis, subseriatim foveolatis, interstitiis alternis antice paulo, postice magis elevatis et in tubercula plus minusve nodiformia dissolutis, humeris antrorsum fortiter productis; abdomine maris in medio longitudinaliter piloso; pedibus setulis albidis adpressis adspersis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Port Lincoln).

Much less strongly sculptured than *M. sulcicollis*, with only a single depressed carina in front.

ÆDRIODES.

Caput antice convexum, circa oculos elevatum; *rostrum* breve, capite angustius, antice bilobum, inter lobos sulcatum, emarginatura triangulari terminatum; *scrobes* breves, arcuatae. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, *clava* distincta. *Oculi* parvi, subovati, a prothorace distantes. *Prothorax* rotundatus, convexus, apice productus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis, plus minusve prominulis. *Elytra* oblonga vel ovata, humeris antrorsum productis, postice declivia. *Pedes* subvalidi; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* modice elongati.

The small roundish eyes away from the prothorax, notwithstanding its ocular lobes, offer a good diagnosis of this genus. Besides the species described below, which are all very distinct, though the sculpture seems liable to some variation, *Euomus nodipennis*, Boh., is also to be referred to it. *Phalidura scorpio*, Bois., seems to me to be the species on which Schönherr founded his genus *Euomus*, naming it, but without any description, *E. Fahræi*.

Ædriodes fastigiatus. Pl. I. fig. 8.

Æ. subparallelus, niger, opacus; rostro sparse setoso; prothorace longitudine paulo latiore, utrinque fortiter rotundato, valde convexo, apice trisulcato, sulco intermedio longiore ad basin currente, dorso confertim mamillato-granulato, granulis depressis, unisetigeris; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, subparallelis, supra deplanatis, subseriatim punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque carinatis, carina interiore abbreviata, profunde incisa, exteriori in tubercula quatuor dissoluto, uno humerali cristato-producto, duobus sequentibus dentiformibus, ultimo majusculo, lobiformi, ad marginem declivitatis sito, marginibus postice serrato-setigeris, apicibus acutis; corpore infra sparse fortiter punctato; pedibus punctatis et atro-setosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The subparallel elytra and strong humeral crest afford a good differentiation for this species.

Ædriodes mendosus.

Æ. oblongo-ovalis, niger squamulis silaceis vel subcupreis valde adpersus; rostro brevior, minus fortiter punctato; prothorace modice rotundato, antice profunde trifoveato, fovea intermedia majore, confertim mamillato-tuberculato, tuberculis conicis elevatis, setis nigris coronatis; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, ovalibus, convexis, lateribus paulo rotundatis, supra subseriatim granulato-punctatis, singulatim tuberculis circa decem, majusculis, conicis, in seriebus duabus ordinatis, lateribus, etiam fortiter sulcato-punctatis, tuberculis parvis inæqualibus obsitis, illis pluribus unisetigeris, angulo humerali carinatis, apice parum producto, anguste sed profunde emarginato; corpore infra coriaceo, impunctato, setulis minutis adperso; pedibus silaceo-squamosis, setis numerosis nigris interjectis. Long. 4½ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The granules on the elytra are seated between the punctures; or, rather, the spaces between the punctures are granuli-form; in this respect it differs, *inter alia*, from the next species.

Ædriodes inuus.

Æ. anguste ovatus, niger, squamulis minutis subcupreis adpersus; capite fere impunctato; rostro prothoraceque ut in *Æ. mendoso*; elytris basi prothoracis vix latioribus, supra subseriatim impresso-punctatis, haud granulatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque antice granulato-carinatis, postice tuberculis conicis, illo duobus, hoc tribus, instructis, lateribus fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis valde elevatis, angulo humerali carinatis, apice obtuse rotundato, vix emarginato; corpore infra coriaceo, obsolete punctato; pedibus ut in præcedente. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

ACHERRES.

Caput antice convexum, rotundatum; *rostrum* validum, breve, versus apicem gradatim crassius, basi transversim sulcatum, bialatum, ala utrinque supra oculum currente; *scrobes* breves, laterales, parum arcuatæ. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, a prothorace distantes. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* breviter ovatus, apice truncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* ovalia, basi prothorace haud latiora, utrinque antrorsum paulo producta, postice declivia, plica epipleurali ad apicem instructa. *Pedes* subvalidi, setosi; *femora* paulo incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* robusti; articulis tribus basalibus triangularibus, ultimo haud bilobo, postice paulo longiores. *Abdomen* segmentis marginibus prominulis, 3-4 conjunctim secundo longioribus.

The essential characters of this genus lie in the absence of the ocular lobes and in the form of the rostrum. The claw-joint is received in a cavity of the preceding one, and the three basal are all prolonged beneath into a sort of spine. This structure is common to most genera of the subfamily, and more or less to the Brachycerinae, Byrsopinae, &c.

Acherres mamillatus. Pl. I. fig. 5.

A. niger, opacus, plerumque esquamosus, aliquando sparse silaceo-maculatus; capite antice impunctato; rostro inter alas late sulcato, sulco lateribusque punctis grossis sparse impresso; prothorace parum longiore quam latiore, sat confertim mamillato, mamillis validis, singulis profunde foveatim impressis, setam gerentibus, interspatiis (aliquando) ferrugineo-squamosis; elytris in medio prothorace fere duplo latioribus, grosse seriatim punctatis, dorso mamillis nonnullis depressis, aliis externe tuberculi-formibus, quarum duabus posticis majoribus, instructis, his punctis plurimis, illis punctis 1-3 impressis, punctis generaliter setigeris; corpore infra sparse punctato-setoso; pedibus, articulo ultimo tarsorum incluso, valde setosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

ENNOTHUS.

Acherre differt *rostro* bicornuto, *plica* epipleurali elytrorum nulla, et *tarsis* articulo ultimo bilobo.

In *Acherres* the base of the rostrum is prolonged into two wing-shaped bodies extending above and overlapping the eyes on each side; in this genus it is nearly the same as in *Oditetus*; but in the absence of ocular lobes and in habit it agrees with the former genus.

Ennothus fallax.

E. niger, opacus, supra squamulis piliformibus minutis rarissimis indutus, subtus squamulis longioribus minus dispersis; capite

leviter granulato, supra oculos paulo elevato; rostro breviusculo, cornibus basi remotis, apice profunde emarginato, marginibus convexis; antennis tenuioribus, subferrugineis, funiculi articulo secundo primo sesquialongiore, tribus ultimis turbinatis; prothorace parvo, parum transverso, basi apiceque æqualibus, rugoso, tuberculis fasciculatis, apicalibus quatuor, utrinque tribus locatis, his spiniformibus, instructo; elytris ampliato-rotundatis, rugosis, seriatim punctatis, tuberculisque conicis, apice setigeris, postice plerumque majoribus, instructis, regione humerali quadrituberculatis; femoribus parum incrassatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

ODITESUS.

Caput antice subplanatum vel leviter excavatum, supra oculos elevatum; *rostrum* capite angustius et longius, basi supra elevatum, bicornutum; *scrobis* flexuosæ, obliquæ, infra oculos evanescentes. *Antennæ* ut in *Euomo*. *Oculi* rotundati, ampliati. *Prothorax* suboblongus, utrinque rotundatus, basi apice subæquali; lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* obovata vel elliptica, postice declivia, humeris vix productis, singulo crista 3-4-dentata oblique instructo, apicibus ad suturam aliquando perparum emarginatis. *Pedes* longiusculi, ubique setigeri; *femora* parum incrassata, flexuosa; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* hispidi, antici et intermedii modice dilatati, postici angusti, articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim secundo brevioribus. *Corpus* oblongo-ovatum.

The species of this genus are very homogeneous in point of habit, the head and rostrum affording some of the most prominent characters. *O. buceros* differs in having no spines on the dorsal portion of the elytra. They all apparently vary in the amount of squamosity, some being prettily varied with white; the scales probably drop off with age. The females appear to be smaller and more ovate.

Oditesus indutus. Pl. I. fig. 6.

O. niger, opacus, parce fulvescenti-squamulosus; capite inter oculos leviter bicarinulato; rostro vage setoso, antice excavato, cornibus basi distantibus, divaricatis, in carinulis duabus descendentibus terminatis; clava antennarum breviter obovata, obtusa; prothorace basi apice haud latiore, antice trisubsulcato, dorso utrinque in medio tuberculis tribus conicis, intermedio majore, instructo, apice quatuor, aliis etiam dispersis, lateribus mamillato-granulatis; elytris breviusculis, obovatis, tuberculis granuliformibus numerosis, quorum duobus basalibus majoribus, munitis, elytro singulo tuberculis validis conicis octo etiam instructis, *scil.* uno exteriori prope humerum, cæteris in seriebus duabus locatis, spatiis inter tubercula squamositate grisea vestitis; corpore infra sparse punctato-setoso; pedibus valide setosis. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Oditesus lycosarius.

O. niger, opacus, haud squamosus; capite inter oculos sat profunde excavato, haud carinulato; rostro vage setoso, antice supra scrobes fortiter excavato, cornibus suberectis, basi approximatis, incrassatis, in carinulis brevibus descendentes terminatis; clava antennarum breviter elliptica, acuminata; prothorace basi apice latiore, in medio antice subsulcato, supra tuberculis inæqualibus mamilliformibus, vel plus minusve conicis, illis singulis setam gerentibus, instructo, lateribus mamillato-granulatis; elytris subellipticis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, tuberculis ut in præcedente, sed apicibus tuberculorum evidenter setosis, et interspatiis haud granulatis; corpore infra vage setoso-punctato; pedibus valide setosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The cavity below the protuberances on the rostrum, which, however, varies in size, seems to afford a ready diagnostic of this species from the last.

Oditesus incœnis.

O. niger, opacus, sejunctim pallide ferrugineo- vel aliquando albido-squamulosus; capite inter oculos subplanato; rostro angustiore, setoso, cornibus erectis, magis approximatis, inter ea profunde fisso, carinula obsoleta; prothorace magis oblongo, basi apice evidenter latiore, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, tuberculis plurimis conicis, nonnullis submamilliformibus, instructo, lateribus mamillatis; elytris obovatis, seriatim punctatis, basi suturam versus subearinato-tuberculatis, singulo elythro tuberculis validis conicis ut in specie præced. munitis, his interspatiisque squamulosis; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedentibus. Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The rostrum is narrower in this species; and the carinula is broader, or has in fact ceased to be one. The fissure between the horns is very marked.

Oditesus perditus.

O. niger, opacus, sejunctim griseo-squamulosus; capite inter oculos parum excavato, sat dense squamoso; rostro basi squamoso, cornibus valde productis, validis; prothorace antice in medio sulcato, basi apice vix latiore, supra tuberculis mamilliformibus esquamosis æqualibus irregulariter notato, dorso utrinque in medio tuberculo conico breviusculo munito; elytris subellipticis, cæteris ut in præcedentibus. Long. 3¾ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Oditesus sulcirostris.

O. niger, opacus, plerumque esquamosus; capite inter oculos modice excavato, rugulis verticalibus notato; rostro in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, cornibus brevibus, sulco inter ea currente; prothorace confertim tuberculato, tuberculis submamilliformibus, nonnullis valide conicis, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris ovatis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, lateribus ampliato punctatis, maculatim albo-squamosis, interstitio tertio antice tuberculato-carinato, tuberculo ultimo segregato, nodiformi, post id tuberculis duobus, ultimo minore, ad declivitatem sito, interstitio quinto tuberculis tribus, alteroque exteriore humero approximato, totis conicis, instructis; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedentibus. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

As the name indicates, there is a well-marked groove on the rostrum—a character which I have not observed in any other species, except in a very slight degree.

Oditesus buceros.

O. niger, opacus, fere esquamosus; capite inter oculos modice excavato; rostro basi valde gibboso, cornibus brevibus, inter ea profunde fisso, antice rugoso, minus excavato; prothorace confertim tuberculato, tuberculis plerumque mamilliformibus, uno utrinque conspicuo, magis conico; elytris ovatis, supra paulo depressis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, lateribus ampliato-punctatis, apice rotundatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque carinatis; illo postice nodos duos gerente, ultimo majore, hoc tuberculis tribus instructo, primo elongato, sequentibus conicis, etiam tuberculo magno conico exteriore humero approximato; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedentibus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The absence of tubercles on the dorsum of the elytra, and the linear smooth carina of the third interstice for the greater part of its extent, will at once differentiate this species from any of the preceding. All the above from King George's Sound were collected by Mr. Brewer, who is, at the instance of Mr. Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., journeying in the western part of Australia.

SOSYTELUS.

Caput antice planatum, vel paulo excavatum, supra oculos elevatum; *rostrum* difforme, crassum, in medio gibbosum, antice excavatum; *scrobes* flexuosæ, infra oculos terminatæ. *Antennæ* validæ; *funiculus* brevis, articulo ultimo clavæ adnato. *Prothorax* sexangularis, dorso depressus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* postice gradatim latiora, supra planata, humeris antrorsum productis, postice abrupte declivia, apice producto-ampliata. *Pedes* sub-

validi, ubique setigeri; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* lati, postici cæteris parum longiores, articulo basali triangulâri. *Abdomen* planatum, segmentis 3-4 conjunctim secundo longioribus.

This genus agrees with *Oditesus* in the flatness or concavity of the front; but the rostrum is short and stout, and not cornuted; the tarsi also are, for this group, unusually dilated.

Sosytelus lobatus. Pl. I. fig. 1.

S. niger, opacus, squamulis minutis rarissime adpersus; capite rostroque crebre rude punctatis, hoc capite paulo angustiore; prothorace crebre mamillato-granulato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris prothorace latioribus, dorso postice ad latera lobato-productis, supra subtuberculato-rugosis, lateribus valide granulatis, apicibus ad suturam dentato-productis; corpore infra rugosulo, vage punctato. Long. 4-4½ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Sydney).

The table below includes all the genera of the short-scaped Amycterinæ which form Lacordaire's "*Euomides*." I would remark, however, that, whilst the Amycterinæ are a perfectly natural assemblage, the division into two "groups" appears to me to be a purely artificial arrangement.

Propectus entire.

With ocular lobes.

Head convex in front.

Eyes partly covered by the ocular lobes.

Prothorax produced at the apex.

Rostrum short, stout *Euomus*, Schönh.

Rostrum longer, narrowed or constricted at the base.

Tarsi short.

Prothorax angularly produced at the sides *Tetralophus*, Waterh.

Prothorax rounded at the sides . . . *Melanegis*, Pasc.

Tarsi of the posterior and intermediate

legs long, linear *Dialeptopus*, Pasc.

Prothorax truncate at the apex.

Terminal joints of the funicle moniliform *Mythites*, Schönh.

Terminal joints of the funicle transverse *Atychoria*, Pasc.

Eyes free from the ocular lobes *Ædriodes*, n. g.

Head concave in front.

Tarsi narrow *Oditesus*, n. g.

Tarsi broad *Sosytelus*, n. g.

Without ocular lobes.

Elytra with an epipleural fold behind *Acherres*, n. g.

Elytra without an epipleural fold *Ennothus*, n. g.

Propectus excavated *Amorphorhinus*, Lac.

Centyres ovis.

C. breviter ovatus, piceus, omnino dense griseo-squamosus; rostro paulo elongato; antennis ut in *C. turgido*, sed scapo brevior;

prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis; elytris ampliatis, modice elevatis, apice acuminatis, striato-punctatis, punctis singulis squama minuta instructis, interstitiis convexis; corpore infra squamis argenteo-lavatis; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Port Dennison (Queensland).

A more depressed form than *C. turgidus*; the rostrum longer, the ocular lobes obsolete, &c. In the recently published volume of Gemminger and Harold's 'Catalogus,' *Centyres*, *Enchymus*, and *Catastygus** are placed directly after *Leptops*. I do not know whether this has been done inadvertently, because *Leptops* immediately precedes them in the work in which these three genera were first proposed; they are, however, certainly phanero-gnathous, and should be placed further on, near *Perperus*.

Enchymus humeralis.

E. niger, supra griseo-, subtus lateribusque dense argenteo-squamosus; capite rostroque setulis concoloribus adpersis; antennis ferrugineis, griseo-pubescentibus et sparse setulosis; clava subnuda; funiculo minus longo; prothorace ante medium magis rotundato, postice angustiore, rugoso-granulato, supra obscure albido trivittato; elytris pone medium latioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, setulis numerosis griseis instructis, humeris dentato-productis, apicibus subacuminatis; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

Differs, *inter alia*, from *E. punctostriatus* in the toothed shoulders and in the prothorax not being canaliculate.

Aoplocnemis lineata.

A. nigra, nitida, squamis aureo-viridulis lineatim decorata; capite se-junctim viridi-squamoso; rostro antennisque subferrugineis, illo, apice excepto, rude lineatim impresso; prothorace confertim granulato-punctato, dorso lineis tribus lateribusque squamosis; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis nudis, nitidis, subgranulatis, reliquis sat dense squamosis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra sat dense viridulo-squamoso; pedibus subferrugineis, griseo pilosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. North Australia.

A well-marked species on account of its golden-green stripes. I have two more species nearly allied to *A. rufipes*.

CENOCHROMA.

Ab *Aoplocneme* differt *scrobibus* infra haud conniventibus, ab oculis

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4. vol. viii. pp. 93-96.

utrinque sat remote desinentibus; *tibiis* anticis apicem versus falcatis; *funiculo* articulis ultimis transversis.

From the other genera allied to *Aoplocnemis* this is differentiated by the curved anterior tibiæ, which are otherwise somewhat peculiar, the apex not being angularly dilated and the mucro given off at one of the angles, but passing gradually into the mucro, which thus becomes a continuation of the tibia; this is clearly indicated on the Plate (fig. 18).

Enochroma rubeta.

Æ. anguste oblonga, rufo-ferruginea, opaca; capite rostroque crebre tenuiter punctulatis, hoc prothorace parum brevior, apice paulo depresso; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus (primo crassiore), cæteris brevibus; oculis ovatis; prothorace oblongo, utrinque rotundato, basi truncato, apice angustiore, confertim granulato-punctato, pilis parvis flavis parce adperso; elytris oblongo-subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis conferte granulatis, squamis ochraceis maculas adpersas, unam communem in medio formantibus; corpore infra denudato; pedibus parce pilosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

I owe this, and many other species, to my indefatigable correspondent Mr. Masters of Sydney.

MISOPHRICE.

Rostrum modice elongatum, paulo arcuatum, basi crassius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra rostrum currentes; *scapus* longiusculus, apice clavatus; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulis primo et secundo paulo longioribus, illo crassiore, cæteris turbinatis; *clava* valida, distincta. *Oculi* magni, prominuli, rotundati. *Prothorax* subeylindricus, margine antico truncato, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* punctiforme. *Elytra* ovalia, prothorace manifeste latiora. *Pedes* validi; *femora* in medio crassa, mutica; *tibiæ* flexuosæ; *tarsi* triarticulati, articulo tertio dilatato, integro. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim secundo longioribus.

The six-jointed funicle, and tarsi without the claw-joint as in *Anoplus*, are at once diagnostic of this genus. *Endalus* and *Tanysphyrus*, also belonging to this section of the sub-family, have a six-jointed funicle, but the normal number of tarsal joints.

Misophrice hispida.

M. oblongo-ovata, nigra, supra pedibusque setis longis erectis ejusdem coloris sat vage instructa; rostro apicem versus setis decedentibus munito, in medio lineis duabus longitudinaliter impresso; antennis nigris, subnitidis, clava breviter ovata; prothorace oblongo, antice paulo angustiore, basi parum bisinuato, pube nivea adperso; scutello angusto; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis sub-

quadratis approximatis, basi lateribusque plaga magna nivea e squamulis condensatis ornatis; pedibus squamositate alba indutis, setis minoribus interjectis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia.

Orpha persimilis.

O. subdepressa, picea, nitida, rarissime niveo-pilosula; (♀) rostro prothorace duplo longiore, subtiliter lineatim punctulato; scapo articuloque basali funiculi flavo-testaceis, cæteris clavaque piceis, sparse niveo-pilosis; prothorace subconico, utrinque rotundato, sat confertim tenuiter punctulato, pone apicem constricto; scutello semiorbiculari; elytris latitudine duplo longioribus, substriatim punctatis, interstitiis planatis et impunctatis; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, sparse albo-pilosis; unguiculis flavidis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

Very like *O. flavicornis*; but, besides the absence of pubescence, that species has a much coarser punctation, and the elytra strongly sulcate, with the intervals finely punctured; the coloration of the antennæ is also different. In this species the scrobes are not connivent beneath, the septum between them passing distinctly to the throat; in *O. flavicornis* its form is wedge-shaped, and it terminates at the middle of the scrobes, which at that point become connivent.

PHRENOZEMIA.

Caput conicum, rostro continuatum. *Oculi* depressi, rotundati, a prothorace distantes. *Rostrum* cylindricum, modice elongatum, sat validum, parum arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra rostrum et ad oculos currentes. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, secundo longitudine æquali, cæteris brevioribus, duobus ultimis turbinatis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, margine antico truncatus, basi vix bisinuatus. *Scutellum* punctiforme. *Elytra* oblonga, prothorace multo latiora, humeris rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* in medio incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* flexuosæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus brevibus, tertio vix dilatato, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* simplices. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim secundo brevioribus; sutura prima arcuata.

In Lacordaire's tabulation of his "groupe Eugnomides," one of the five subdivisions of the Eirrhiniinæ, this genus would be placed next to *Ophthalmoborus*. These tabulations are generally of an artificial character; yet it would be often difficult to suggest a better place for the genera than they offer. Such is the case with *Phrenozemia*, as the rostrum and depressed eyes do not allow of an approximation to any genus of the group. In the species described below the scales have

a pearly lustre, those on the head are deeply hollowed out at the base, giving the head itself the appearance of being closely punctured. *Hoplocneme*, White (Voy. Erebus and Terror, Entom. p. 14), without doubt belongs to this group, and is closely allied to *Stephanorhynchus* of the same author. Mr. White says, in regard to its affinity, that "it is not far removed from *Orchestes*."

Phrenozemia lyproides.

P. oblonga, nigra, pedibus rufo-testaceis, squamulis griseo-albis omnino dense tecta, squamulis piliformibus raro adpersa; rostro, apice excepto, toto squamuloso, in medio supra lineis tribus elevatis instructo; antennis rufo-testaceis, sparse niveo-pilosis, prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, utrinque leviter rotundato, punctis plurimis rude impresso; elytris latitudine plus duplo longioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis parum convexis, quarto quintoque versus apicem tuberculo parvo instructis, apice rotundatis; tarsis articulo ultimo rufo-testaceo, apice unguiculisque nigris. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Belus centralis. Pl. I. fig. 4.

B. linearis, elongatus, fuscus, supra confertim granulatus, impunctatus; prothorace utrinque vittis duabus, clytrisque macula communi in medio, e pilis condensatis ochraceis formatis, notatis; antennis articulis duobus basalibus piceis, nitidis (primo quam secundo vix duplo longiore), cæteris pallidioribus; elytris apice productis, lateribus aliquando maculatim ochraceo-pilosis; corpore infra pedibusque albido pilosis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. South Australia.

This species has the outline of *B. bidentatus*, but differs in the sculpture, and in having a central spot common to both elytra.

Myrmacielus exsertus.

M. oblongo-ovatus, ater, nitidus; rostro sat sparse subtiliter punctulato; prothorace subtilissime vage punctulato; clytris impunctatis; tarsis articulo basali antice rotundato, ultimo a præcedente distincto et paulo exserto. Long. 2 lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. West Australia.

My specimens of this Curculionid are a little larger than *M. formicarius*, Chev., and the punctation, weak as it is, is decidedly stronger; but it differs essentially in not having the claw-joint embayed as it were between the lobes of the preceding one, so as to give the tarsus the appearance of being three-jointed only, as in *formicarius*. Guérin has given a

figure of the latter in the 'Voyage de la Coquille,' Entom. pl. 6. fig. 7.

MÆCHIUS.

Caput hemisphæricum; *rostrum* tenue, arcuatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, infra rostrum currentes. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore; *clava* adnata, ovata. *Oculi* rotundati, laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* breviter subconicus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* cordata, prothorace multo latiora. *Femora* valida, longiusecula, infra dentata; *tibiæ* breves, flexuosæ, sulcatæ; *tarsi* breviuseculi. *Rima* pectoralis usque ad marginem posteriorem metasterni extensa. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; sutura prima distincta.

The only exponent of this genus has much the habit of *Melanterius porcatus*, Er.; but, the metasternum entering into the formation of the pectoral canal, the genus must be referred to the neighbourhood of *Mecistocerus* and *Ædemonus**, although differing from both in the characters of the antennæ, legs, sculpture, and in the pectoral canal passing behind the intermediate coxæ.

Mæchius anaglyptus.

M. breviter ovatus, convexus, nitide niger; capite crebre punctato; rostro prothoraci longitudine æquali, in medio fere obsolete carinato; antennis fulvo-testaceis; funiculo articulo secundo primo longiore; reliquis brevibus, gradatim magis transversis; prothorace antice paulo tubulato, utrinque rotundato, basi bisinuato, confertim punctato, punctis nonnullis confluentibus, totis in fundo squamulam minutam albam gerentibus; scutello angusto; clytris profunde late sulcatis, sulcis fortiter foveatis, interstitiis carinatis et utrinque uniseriatim punctulatis; abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus, femoribusque grosse punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris; tibiis basi sat valde arcuatis, sulcis uniseriatim albo-setosis; tarsis extus unguiculisque rufescentibus. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Wide Bay.

AGRIOCHÆTA.

Caput parum exsertum; *rostrum* validum, æquilatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra rostrum exeuntes. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis tribus ultimis turbinatis; *clava* conica, distincta. *Oculi* sat magni, ovati, laterales. *Prothorax* transversus, basi rotundatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* ampla, prothorace multo latiora. *Pedes*

* *Ædemonus*, Schönherr, not Lacordaire; the former author expressly states *Æ. eminentepunctatus* to be the type; Lacordaire describes the genus from *Æ. Erichsoni*: the two species are not congeneric, as Lacordaire himself states; the latter, therefore, should receive a new generic name.

mediocres; *femora* crassa, mutica; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice haud uncinatæ vel mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulis primo secundoque late triangularibus, tertio fortiter bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Coxæ* antiæ haud contiguæ. *Pectus* longitudinaliter canaliculatum. *Mesosternum* angustum, depressum. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus amplis.

The character of the pectoral canal places this genus in Lacordaire's arrangement with his "*sous-tribu* Ithyporides," but not in the "*groupe*" of that name, nor in any of the remaining six into which he has divided his "*sous-tribu*." It is, however, questionable whether he would have not placed it in the Erihrininæ, like *Aubeonymus*, which also has a pectoral canal. In a family so difficult to classify as the Curculionidæ, I think it would be better to adhere more strictly to characters, even if it should in some cases lead us away from an apparently more natural arrangement. The species described below is, from its hairiness and coloration, not unlike *Ocladius variabilis*, Ol., after which genus I am content for the present to place it.

Agriochæta crinita. Pl. I. fig. 2.

A. lato ovata, modice convexa, nigra, supra pilis longis nigris, nonnullis albis, vestita; rostro capite duplo longiore, sat sparse piloso; antennis ferrugineis; scapo ab oculo sat longe terminato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, tertio præcedente fere duplo brevioribus; prothorace antiæ utrinque rotundato, postice parallelo, lateribus dense niveo-pilosis; scutello subrotundato; elytris cordato-ovatis, striato-punctatis, fasciis duabus interruptis, antica arcuata ante medium sita, e pilis densis niveis formatis, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque sat sparse longe niveo-pilosis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

Tragopus plagiatus. Pl. I. fig. 7.

T. oblongus, utrinque cylindrico-conicus, fuscus, parce silaceo-squamosus; capite rostroque sat dense omnino squamosis; antennis piceis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, tertio subconico, præcedentis dimidia longitudine; oculis tenuiter granulatis; prothorace conico, utrinque perparum rotundato, basi vix bisinuato; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus, postice gradatim parum latioribus, supra valde convexis, fere obsolete foveatis, transversim interrupte undulato-granulatis, singulis plagis duabus pallidioribus, una ante alteram fere obsoletam pone medium, notatis; corpore infra nigra maculis silaceis lateraliter notato; femoribus subtus dente minuto armatis, posticis abdomen haud superantibus. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The outline of this species is somewhat different from that of *T. asper* and its congeners. One of the latter from Java, and a very near ally, has coarsely faceted eyes. A good generic character may be found occasionally to be only of specific value.

Imaliodes nodulosus.

I. ovatus, niger, squamulis griseis suberectis sat dense tectus; rostro capite fere duplo longiore; antennis piceis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus, tertio quartoque conjunctim præcedente brevioribus; prothorace utrinque fortiter rotundato, antice valde constricto; scutello transverso; elytris breviter ovatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis, posticis exceptis, nodis elevatis 2-4 singulatim munitis; femoribus modice incrassatis, anticis dente minuto instructis; tarsis articulo ultimo subtestaceo, sparse piloso. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Rockhampton.

This species differs from its two congeners in having a small but distinct scutellum, and in its nodulose elytra.

DRASSICUS.

Caput inter oculos subplanatum; *rostrum* mediocre, validum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales. *Scapus* breviusculus, oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris subturbinatis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice productus, utrinque paulo rotundatus, basi truncatus vel perparum bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* ovata, basi prothorace haud latiora, humeris nullis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* modice crassa, postica brevia; *tibiæ* breves, rectæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo tertio late bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticæ terminata, apice fornicata. *Abdomen* segmento secundo amplo.

This genus differs from *Tragopus* in its short legs and thick femora, and from *Imaliodes* in the elytra not projecting beyond the prothorax at the base.

Drassicus nigricornis. Pl. I. fig. 3.

D. ovatus, convexus, niger, squamis griseis sat dense omnino tectus, aliis nigris erectis adpersus; rostro capite plus duplo longiore, versus apicem evidenter latiore; antennis piceo-nigris; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, reliquis conjunctim fere longioribus; prothorace in medio rotundato, antice cito, postice gradatim paulo angustiore, basi perparum bisinuato, lobis ocularibus prominulis; clytris orbiculato-ovatis, seriatim grosse punctatis, punctis plerumque squama antice laxè instructis; femoribus anticis dente minuto armatis. Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Drassicus illotus.

D. præcedenti similis, sed squamositate crustacea sculpturam occultante supra tectus; articulo secundo funiculi quam primo evidenter longiore; prothorace apice magis producto, pone medium lateribus parallelis; corpore infra pedibusque sat dense griseo-squamosis; femoribus anticis dente acuto armatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

When the squamosity is removed, the punctuation on the prothorax is seen to be nearly obsolete; on the elytra it consists of large, rather closely set foveæ.

AGENOPUS.

Poropectero affinis, sed tarsis linearibus, infra nudis, sparse setosulo-marginatis, articulo tertio haud bilobo.

The only other genus among the allies of *Poropecterus* with linear tarsi is *Mormosintes*; but in that genus they are hispid or spongy beneath, as in *Poropecterus*, and the femora are linear, and the eyes finely faceted. The species described below is exceedingly like *Poropecterus musculus*; but, besides the generic differences, the base of the prothorax and the proportional sizes of the three intermediate abdominal segments will, *inter alia*, at once distinguish it.

Agenopus agricola.

A. ovatus, supra depressus, niger, indumento fusco, squamulis erectis setulisque raris nigris interjectis, indutus; rostro valido, sat breviusculo, rude squamoso; antennis subpiceis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus (primo crassiore), reliquis subturbatis; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, apice paulo producto, antice constricto, deinde rotundato, lateribus gradatim parum angustiore, basi fortiter bisinuato, lobis ocularibus distinctis, supra inæquali, fere obsolete foveato; elytris supra sat confertim leviter foveatis, basi circa scutellum elevatis, lateribus subparallelis, declivitate perparum latioribus, deinde sat abrupte angustioribus, apice late rotundatis, humeris paulo prominulis; corpore infra pedibusque remote rude punctato-squamigeris; abdomine segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevioribus; tibiis brevibus. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

Nechyrus incomptus. Pl. I. fig. 9.

N. ovatus, supra depressus, niger, squamis erectis, plerumque fasciculatis, concoloribus vel fuscis, nonnullis griseis, adpersus; capite parvo; rostro prothorace vix brevioribus, dimidio apicali nitido, lateraliter sulcato, remote tenuiter punctulato; antennis piceis; scapo sat breviusculo, gradatim crassiore; funiculo articulis duo-

bus basalibus æqualibus, reliquis subturbinatis; clava breviter ovata; prothorace utrinque usque ad medium gradatim latiore, deinde lateribus parallelis, apice producto, supra basin versus latè leviter excavato; scutello semiorbiculari; elytris oblongo-cordatis, rude remote punctatis, humeris modice prominulis, apice rotundatis, singulis tuberculis fasciculatis sex biseriatis obsitis; corpore infra remote punctato, punctis in fundo squamam griseam gerentibus; pedibus squamis elongatis asperrime vestitis; tibiis minus elongatis, rude squamosis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Near the Ceram *N. porcatus*, which has also shorter tibiæ, but, *inter alia*, with scattered foveate punctures on the elytra, instead of their being sulcate-punctured. This species has a resemblance to some species of *Poropterus*, from which genus, however, *Nechyrus* is known by the pectoral canal open at the apex and extending to the posterior part of the intermediate coxæ; from *Cnemargus*, to which I think it is most nearly allied among the genera known to Lacordaire, it is at once differentiated by its straight tibiæ.

Idotasia æqualis.

I. elliptica, nigra, nitida; rostro arcuato, basi fronteque lineis longitudinalibus acute elevatis; antennis piceis; oculis tenui-granulatis; prothorace sat fortiter vage punctulato, punctis squama nivea instructis; elytris subtilissime striato-punctulatis; femoribus parum incrassatis, muticis, vage lineatim albo-squamulosis; tibiis sulcatis, rectis, posticis intus subflexuosis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Cape York; Rockhampton.

Near the Moluccan *I. elliptica*, but the prothorax less strongly and closely punctured, and the femora lineated but not toothed.

Idotasia evanida.

I. elliptica, nigra, nitida; rostro arcuato, basi fronteque lineis longitudinalibus elevatis; antennis piceis; oculis tenui-granulatis; prothorace sat tenuiter vage punctulato, punctis squamula minutissima instructis; elytris subtilissime striatis, vix punctulatis; femoribus haud incrassatis, sulcato-lineatis, muticis; tibiis sulcatis, rectis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

Prothorax and elytra less strongly punctured than in the preceding, the latter with the least possible vestiges of punctuation, and the femora nearly linear; the posterior femora in this and its congeners, as well as in allied genera, have the upper margin densely covered with snowy-white scales. A figure of *Idotasia nasuta* is given in this Magazine, ser. 4.

vol. vii. pl. 16. fig. 2, which, the femora excepted, will give a good idea of the two species here described.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Sosytelus lobatus*; 1 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 2. *Agriochæta crinita*; 2 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 3. *Drassicus nigricornis*; 3 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 4. *Belus centralis*.
 Fig. 5. *Acherres mamillatus*; 5 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 6. *Oditesus indutus*; 6 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 7. *Tragopus plagiatus*.
 Fig. 8. *Ædriodes fastigiatus*; 8 a, side view of the head.
 Fig. 9. *Nechyrus incomptus*.
 Fig. 10. Side view of the head of *Misophrice hispida*; 10 a, tarsus of the same.
 Fig. 11. Side view of the head of *Nechyrus incomptus**.
 Fig. 12. " " " *Oditesus buceros*.
 Fig. 13. " " " *Amorphorhinus australis*, for comparison.
 Fig. 14. " " " *Acantholophus Marshani*, ditto.
 Fig. 15. " " " *Euomus insculptus*, ditto.
 Fig. 16. Upper view of the head of *Phrenozenia lyproides*.
 Fig. 17. Side view of the head of *Agenopus agricola*.
 Fig. 18. Fore leg of *Ænochroma rubeta*.
 Fig. 19. Tarsus of *Myrmaciceilus exsertus*; 19 a, tarsus of *M. formicarius*, for comparison.
 Fig. 20. Fore tarsus and part of tibia of *Sosytelus lobatus*.
 Fig. 21. Fore tarsus and part of tibia of *Agenopus agricola* (unfortunately reversed).

XIII.—*Description, with Illustrations, of a new Species of Aplysina from the N. W. Coast of Spain.* By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.

[Plate VII.]

THERE is a little family of purely horny sponges (that is, aspicious, and without foreign objects in the core of the horny fibre) in which there are as yet only two genera mentioned, viz. *Aplysina* and *Luffaria*. For this family I propose the name of "Aplysinidæ," after Aristotle's term for certain sponges which he has described as follows:—

"There is also another species, called *Aplysia* (*ἀπλυσία*), because it cannot be washed. This has very large passages; but the other parts of the substance are quite compact. When cut open it is more compact and smooth than the sponge, and the whole is like a lung; of all the sponges this one is confessed to have the most sensation and to be the most enduring. They are plainly seen in the sea near the sponges; for the

* The lateral groove below the insertion of the scape, in a line with the scrobe, is made rather too much like the scrobe itself by the engraver.